Mr. John Wilkins

201

Numb. LV.] THE [August 11, 1787.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, August 11, 1787. [Vol. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

Gregg & Barker,

Gold and Silverſmiths,

One from Philadelphia, and both late from Wilmington, in Delaware ſtate,

BEG leave to inform the public that they mean to carry on their buſineſs at the houſe of Alexander M'Nichol, in Front-ſtreet, in all its various branches; alſo Watch cleaning and Repairing, in ſuch manner as they hope will be ſatisfactory to the public.

Pittſburg, July 19, 1787.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living on croſs creek, four miles from Mr. Well's Mill, on the twentieth of May, two creatures, the one a ſorrel horſe, about fourteen hands high, twelve years old, a pacer, has a number of ſaddle marks, chunkey made, ſunk in the creſt, a middle ſized bell hung round his neck.

The other a bay mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, nine years old, no mark perceivable but that of a cut on one of her hind legs, had a yoke on when ſhe ſtrayed away.

Whoever takes up ſaid creatures and delivers them to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive Four Dollars Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

DAVID M'COMB.

July 14, 1787.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber in Pittſburg, on or about the fifteenth of June laſt, a dark bay horſe, about twelve or thirteen years old, has a long mane and tail, no brand, has a hurt on his back by the hinder part of the ſaddle, a natural pacer, about fourteen hands high. Whoever takes up and returns him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive Two Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES TOD.

Pittſburg, July 19, 1787.

At the Printing-Office, Pittſburgh, may be had,

THE Laws of this State, paſſed between the 30th September 1775, and the Revolution.

New Teſtaments, Dilworth's Spelling Books, New England Primers (with the Catechiſm)---Weſtminſter Shorter Catechiſms, Mother's ditto. by the dozen or ſingle one.

The Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, expreſſed in plain and eaſy verſe, for children.

A Journey from Philadelphia to New-York, by way of Burlington and South-Amboy. By Robert Slender, ſtocking weaver.

Blank ledgers, journals, and receipt books.

Durh'n quills, ink powder, ſealing wax, wafers, &c.

Alſo, A few books neceſſary for a learner of the French language.

BARNABAS M'SHANE,

Who has for ſome time paſt kept the Inn in Black Horſe Alley, is now removed to that old and commodious Tavern,

The Harp and Crown,

In Third Street.

HE begs leave to ſolicit the favors of his friends and the public in general, and aſſures thoſe gentlemen who formerly frequented that houſe and the Harp & Crown, that every accommodation, both for themſelves and horſes, ſhall be furniſhed in the beſt and moſt careful manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

NOTES on the OBSERVATIONS of WILLIAM FINDLEY. By HUGH H. BRACKENRIDGE.

OUR author undertakes to juſtify his conduct in the *Miſſiſippi* buſineſs. He was one of a committee of three appointed to report on this ſubject. It was with great difficulty a report could be obtained. I told Alexander Wright one morning, ſir, report one way or the other or I will expoſe you in the weſtern country. Do you *banter*, ſaid he? You may call it ſo if you pleaſe, ſaid I, but I tell you what I mean to do. He walked away to our author, and I heard no more of it. I urged him on another day, and the excuſe was *the chairman did not call the committee*. The chairman was George Clymer; I told him that this gentleman was oppoſed to the object, and did not wiſh to take it up in any ſhape whatſoever. That it became our author and himſelf, to meet and report. Our author thinks this would have been a *low trick*, and I preſume he made ſimple Wright believe this. What? a low trick for a majority of a committee to meet and report, when others who compoſed it declined to attend! However, ſo it was that they would not meet. What could I do under theſe circumſtances? I did not dare to move an *addition* to the committee; becauſe men equally oppoſed with Clymer might be put upon it, and I thought that if our author and Wright could be brought to report at all, they would not dare to report unfavorable. It had been with ſome addreſs that I had got two members of the weſtern country appointed on the committee, and ſtill hoping better things, I did not wiſh to loſe that advantage. I now addreſſed myſelf to George Clymer, as a man of honor, and requeſted him to proceed on this buſineſs. On this he called the two ſcaramouches together, and bid them report what they thought proper. The report was in ſubſtance, *that they knew nothing about the matter*.

An excuſe for this is, 1. *that the houſe did not inſtruct them*. What! a houſe inſtruct a committee! I had always thought a committee was appointed to procure information and inform the houſe. 2. *I did not "inform them."* What? inform our author, the *Political Centinel*, who has his pockets filled with "*confidential letters*" from Congreſs and elſewhere. Our author who introduced me to the "*firſt men*" to receive information on every buſineſs! No, I am not ſuch a fool neither as to think of giving him information. 3. It was a "*ſovereign and ſacred ſecret*. What? was it a ſecret that the navigation of the river is actually impeded, and that our boats are ſeized at New Orleans. A ſecret that a propoſition has been made by Spain to ſtipulate the occluſion wholly, for a period of time; a ſecret that the debate on this ſubject had riſen to great warmth on the floor of Congreſs.* If a ſecret, it was ſuch a one that every body knew. Was this an Iriſh or a Welſh ſecret? 4. "I myſelf was of opinion *that the buſineſs could not be taken up in the preſent ſtage of it*." Probable indeed! when I brought forward the petition; prepared a report during the receſs of the houſe, and urged the taking it up with ſo much earneſtneſs. In what other ſtage could it be taken up? After the treaty was concluded. It would then lye with the houſe to ratify or annul it. Aye, indeed! I had thought that a commercial treaty of Congreſs, by the articles of the confederation, was concluſive. This, however, is his 5th and laſt excuſe, and it is found to be groundleſs.

He pretends to have had a great deal of *dialoguing* with me on this buſineſs. He thinks I had credit in the affair, and he wiſhes to borrow of me. He ſaid this to me, and I ſaid that to him, we agreed in this opinion, and in that ſentiment. There is not a word of truth in all this, but I ſhall take notice only of one *remarkable* falſhood. "He returned the report I had prepared, telling me it would not do for the committee; but they would endeavor to report in ſuch a manner, as to open a way for me to bring it before the houſe with as much advantage as if they had reported it." I never gave him the report drawn by me, I gave it to Wright; nor did our author return me this report; nor was ſuch expreſſion uſed by him to me reſpecting it. We were not at this time, to uſe the common phraſe, on *ſpeaking terms*, ſo that he could not converſe with me. So far from having any idea that ſuch a report would be made, it was like an electric ſhock to me; and I was greatly aſtoniſhed. It is abſurd to ſay that I could bring the affair "before the houſe, with as much advantage as if the report had been in favor of it." Nothing but the moſt determined reſolution, could have ſupported me in bringing it before the houſe, in the very face of a report againſt it, and that report made by members of the very county whoſe intereſt was ſuppoſed to be ſpecially concerned. Nothing but the beſt diſpoſition in the houſe to indulge me in my wiſh, could have induced them to permit me to take up the ſubject. It muſt appear from our author's own language, that he had been reluctant in this affair, and nothing but the fear of my expoſing him, induced him to conſent to the agitation of the queſtion. "He was convinced it was not beſt to put it in my power to lay the fault upon him."

It muſt be evident that the ſtory he has given reſpecting this buſineſs, is confuſed, ſmothered, inconſiſtent and abſurd. "If the people were acquainted with *the order* of doing buſineſs in the houſe," he could explain himſelf better. This ſhews a conſciouſneſs in his own mind, that after all his ſkill and care in framing his falſhood, there was ſtill a miſtineſs about it, that would render it ſuſpicious. The people not knowing order, &c. was a way of accounting to themſelves for their not ſeeing any clearneſs or probability, in what they read of his account. I do not know "much of order, though he took a good deal of pains to inſtruct me." It is poſſible, my mind is not turned to ſmall things, I leave it to graſs-hoppers to obſerve and catch flies. But what had the ſubtility of rule or order to do in this buſineſs? It was a plain caſe. The petition ſtated the occluſion of the river by the court of Spain, and the propoſition ſaid to be made of ſhuting it up 25 years. The prayer was to inſtruct our delegates in Congreſs to inſiſt on the opening of the trade of this river, and to oppoſe ſuch propoſition if made. A committee was appointed to report with reſpect to this. The report was, *they had no inſtructions to give*.

I have aſſerted, and I well know, that the inſidious conduct of our author in this great affair, ſprung from an unwillingneſs that I ſhould acquire credit by ſucceeding in it. But at the ſame time, his heart was not in this buſineſs from another cauſe. Thoſe out of doors, whom he is accuſtomed to obey were directly for *ſhuting up our river*. Indeed it was the popular cry of all in the city, until my ſpeech appeared upon the ſubject.

He has not attempted to deny what I have ſtated with regard to his calling for the petition a firſt and ſecond time, and holding it up between his finger and his thumb, like the tarſel of a mite, and uſing theſe remarkable expreſſions, "*it may have come from there but I do not know any of the people*. Theſe words ſeem as a key to his whole conduct, and evince the truth of what I have alledged. He talks of the ſmiles of the gallery, &c. at my expence. Did he hear the language of the gallery on this occaſion. The words *damn'd raſcal* * reſounded from it. Did they mean me who had introduced a petition ſigned by men not known to our author? Or did they mean him who inſidiouſly manœuvred to deſtroy a cauſe in which his own county was ſo materially intereſted?

"My argument was made merely to ſhew my oratory." It may be ſo; but that is putting the worſt conſtruction on it. However, be that as it may, it had a good effect. The cauſe became popular in Philadelphia. Gardouqui, the Spaniſh agent at New-York, withdrew his propoſition. The Congreſs diſcuſſed the queſtion, and determined to ſend an envoy to Madrid on this ſubject. "A treaty will not be

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* In ſuch hear the expreſſion might be uſed, that "the weſtern country was not worth a damn to the United States.

* I obſerved Robert Buntin, of Pittſburgh, in the gallery that day. Let any gentleman aſk him if there was not this reclamation againſt our author, from the gallery, when they ſaw his manœuvres.

formed on this principle."* I will not say my argument brought about these events, but it contributed.

Whitehill was one of "those members who were in favor of a direct question, which they were sure would have thrown out the question; judging if we could not secure the trade of the river at present, we ought not by alarming Spain, provoke her to erect and fortify posts on the river." This, to be sure, says our author, *was a point of great delicacy*. Is there a man such a fool in the whole county of Westmoreland, as not to see the stupidity or villainy of this declaration. Is it any post of Spain on the river that we dread, or ever will dread? It is her ships at New-Orleans or in the Gulph's mouth, that are formidable.

Whitehill was disposed to disgrace the question by a direct negative. If this had been a business at heart with our author, would Whitehill have acted that part? I have said that "he would not oppose any warm with of our author." Would the master oppose the man, the knight the squire, the giant the dwarf, the man of war the armour bearer, the duke of Cumberland his Swiss, the Irish nobleman his faithful Patrick, the French marquis his travelling valet? No, above all things it is best to keep on good terms with those with whom we have most to do. Would Whitehill lose the advantage of having it in his power to keep down our author when he sat himself, to lift him up when he meant to rise, to turn his head to the right or left as he himself occasionally veered? I think not. To preserve this advantage, it is not to be supposed but that he must yield some things in turn. Hence it is that the motions of these two men seem to be cotemporary. They are the Castor and Pollux of each other; with this difference from these two stars, that they do not rise and set by turns, but rise and set together. In this I mean no reflection on Whitehill; the succumbency lies wholly with our representative.

I did not say that he brought our difference in the affair of the bank, before the people. It was my meaning, and the words import it, that he had carried the resentment he had conceived in the house into the Gazette, and so untruth No. 1, charged against me, becomes nontruth and quibbling in him. I aver he did say "that promising had been in fashion, but it would be out of fashion." His suggestions in his publications, of my *promising*, &c. correspond with this. His endeavours to defeat my objects, evinces it, so that untruth No. 2, becomes nontruth in him. I say he did acknowledge to me that a principal cause of his attack, was my stating what had been brought forward for the western country, as if done chiefly by me. He made this acknowledgment also in the house of assembly, when I charged him with disgracing the house as a member, by his publication. I pledge myself to shew this from the notes of the short-hand writer without the bar, if he will admit of this evidence. But I think it must rest in the minds of some of the house, who will bear me testimony, so that untruth No. 3, becomes nontruth on the other side. I have said that when there was a report against the Mississippi business I had but one way left to bring it before the house, that was to *introduce a substitute*. Our author says there were three ways, to move to recommit it, to amend, or introduce a substitute Well, it may be so; but my meaning is, that the only eligible way which remained in my power, was to introduce a substitute. This, therefore, which is nothing more than a mere catch at an expression, he terms untruth No. 4.

To *recommit* would waste time, and probably I should not obtain a report that session; To *amend* would not do, for the whole report was bad; and to *substitute* was literally therefore the only thing I could do. On such quibbling his untruths alledged against me depend; and the public must see what my care and candour has been in stating the transactions, when this is all he has to say. He carps at my expression, *amend by substituting*. I think still, it was the best way it could be mended. That is as much as to say in common speech, *the best way to mend is to make a new one*. The poor pedantic fool in his publications sets up, as he did in the house, for a modeler of language. I should be laughed at by all men of sense to make any criticisms on his phraseology. It is beneath criticism.

If all the untruths to be alledged against me are like these, our author may be silent with respect to them. He does not number it, but he thinks I have deviated from strict veracity in saying the house of assembly would not let me come home last fall. That, I say still. I had not asked leave, but I had sounded the minds of a majority and found they would not consent to it. To what shifts is the creature reduced.

"I had interest in the house; but I have none now," it may be so; I recollect only, that the last point contended in the house was with respect to the Washington districts. On that question I believe the yeas and nays were taken, and I had 37 to 26 against our author and all the other members on the west of the mountain.

He acknowledges that in the Mississippi business, the house indulged me with having the question to *postpone*, after it had been withdrawn, which our author *never knew done before*. This is not like a total want of influence. However this is a question which the minutes of the house, and the business transacted will best determine.

He affects to have conversed "*alone* with an intelligent member of Congress, who is himself largely interested in the western country." Is this the same member of Congress of whom, at the time he was about to be elected to that body, our author running across the street, expressed his apprehensions to a gentleman, mistaking him for William Bradford, Esq; we are like to be undone, said he, they are going to elect ---------- who is a tool to Robert Morris. I mention this to shew that there are other persons who are the objects of the slander of this animal, as well as me.

"George Clymer is possessed of virtue and honor." He is so; and it was from these sentiments, he ordered our author to be "turned out of doors," Clymer himself says, he intended to have said, *kicked* out. But he is rather an "ill-natured speaker." I make no doubt our author will be of opinion that it was not the best natured thing in the world, to be for treating him after this sort. "Clymer intended me when he spoke of the western country sending members that would better merit the approbation of the house." It may be so; but he has never threatened to turn me out yet.

Our author thinks I might have crossed the Susquehannah last fall, and got home if I would It is possible; but I thought there was some risk as it was said to be frozen over: and if I should happen to be detained at it, I could not take a job of weaving for a fortnight, to keep my teeth going, as it is said a representative of the same trade with our author did some time ago.

"Against next session he will take care to sit near me," I am obliged to him for his sociable disposition; but would be willing to dispense with this honor: not that I have any particular reason against it; but had rather sit at a little distance I have heard him called a *skunk* in Philadelphia, but I believe this had a reference to his political more than his natural character.

"He * has considerable possessions in the western country." I am glad to hear it. He has a "numerous family," God bless the children: "honestly begotten," I make no doubt of it. I never charged him with fraud in this transaction. The flying report from Franklin county I may have heard; but I defy him to say that I have been the man ever to make the least mention of it. It was smothered in the session, and there let it remain for me. Poor babes! there may be amongst you who may have the soul of a philosopher, and the spirit of a prince. If you should come to read this small dispute, you will not find that Hugh Henry Brackenridge, however worthless he might think your father, was capable of insulting you, by throwing any reflection on the circumstance of your generation.

"He has prospects on the western waters." What they are I know not, nor do I care. He may be what he pleases if he will only let me alone. "My prospects are now over." It is possible. He has doubtless done what he could to injure me in the opinion of the country. I do not yet know the exact measure of his success.

"He did not make war upon me like a savage." Why? I do not know that he had his face painted, forehead shaved, hair turned up in a tuft upon the crown, and a raven's feather through his nostrils. Surely his attack was equally unfair, fierce and malignant with that of the worst savage, which ever ran with a breech clout over the Sandusky plains.

I have said that our author who once gave *lessons*, now takes lessons. I had an instance of this early in the first session. A bill was introduced *to postpone the sales of lands of non resident owners, and give the time of appeal*. This bill respected the western counties. Our author came to me. This is a *wicked* bill, said he. I know not, said I, but will consider it. Shortly afterwards I told him, I thought it reasonable: that we of the western country had many things to bring forward in the house, and unless we should yield to what was reasonable on our part, we could not expect to obtain what was reasonable. I advocated the bill. Our author opposed it. It passed for consideration. A day or two after this, the attorney general came into the house, and called out our author, who returned, and told me that the attorney general had some lands in the western country, which he was apprehensive might be sold before this bill could be passed; that he wished our author to write to the commissioners of taxes and stop all sales, by informing that such a bill was under consideration. I thought it proper, and our author did write †. Thus he was willing to give an operation to the bill, long before it had existence as a law: A bill which he had stiled *wicked*, and had opposed. He was willing to do at the word of the attorney general, what he had refused to reason, and the arguments of the house. This fixed his character with me. I dispised him as a tool from that moment.

James Allison of Washington, must justify the truth of what I state; that at the very moment the bill for giving time to *improvers* to take out warrants, was about to be passed, our author had nearly destroyed it, by a clause, which in spite of all could be said to him, he would introduce, viz. that of comprehending Bedford county; and this, with a view of taking in a few miles of the Laurel hill. This member communicated the circumstance to me as alarming; for it must defeat the bill. The house were reluctant enough to grant it even for the three counties on the west of the Alleghany; much more would they be to comprehend Bedford. Our author had not given me a single hint of the amendment he was about to introduce. I saw instantly that his object was to defeat the bill, that I might lose the credit of carrying it. A small thing just at the moment a bill is about to be passed, will prevent this one, and the other from rising, and so destroy it. If I had not used the greatest address in parrying the design, he must have succeeded. I proposed an amendment which came up to his reasoning, and yet left the bill such as could be adopted by the house.

People may think it strange that he could be capable of such malice. But did they know the envious and malignant nature of the man, they would believe him capable of any thing. I have seen his trembling lips, quivering jaw, pale face, while his heart was burning with resentment, no flush of indignant fire on his countenance, such a soul is not in him. He vaunts himself of coolness, and attempts all things by cunning. Serpents are cool even in the summer sun, but are then most venemous.

An early instance of duplicity was his insisting on a narrow boundary to the county proposed for Pittsburg, and afterwards making the narrowness of the boundary an argument against it. He privately dissuaded members, one particularly, Samuel Evans of Chester county, from voting for it, because there were but 300 taxables, as he alledged, within the boundary proposed.

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* Our author is assured by very late confidential letters, "that a treaty is not yet formed." He must be a *sovereign* and *sacred* man, to have what relates to a "sovereign and sacred secret," communicated to him at such a distance. It must be members of Congress who thus confide in him, or those who have the confidence of members. If I knew any one of that body who would disgrace himself by such a correspondence, I positively would expose him. But I will venture our author a ball of yarn, the largest he had ever in his shop, that he has no confidential letters from any member of Congress, or other person of account; that it is a vain affectation of consequence, and much of the same nature with his giving out in Pittsburgh, that he had been *requested by government* to take a view of the reserved tract opposite the town.

That a treaty is not formed for shutting up the river, and what is more, is wholly laid aside for the present, is certain. John Wilkins, junior, brought this information, and had it from a member of Congress two months ago. There were other gentlemen after this, from below, who mentioned it as they came along. Our author must have got it from some of the pack-horse men who came up the road after them, and these he would now wish to transform into members of Congress, with his confidential letters and the devil knows what.

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* *I* and the other western members have, &c. He puts himself first, as the saying is, *the best horse foremost*.

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† It was consistent in me, but inconsistent in our author.

Foreign Intelligence.

BARCELONA, (Spain) March 15.

THERE are upwards of one thousand artificers now employed at the Catholic king's arsenal, and common foundery in this city, which is one of the principal matters of curiosity in Spain. These are busied in casting cannon, for which there are two separate elaboratories, one for the iron and the other for brass; in the last there is an immense quantity of cannon and mortars brought from different fortresses to be re cast.

LONDON, April

It is strongly reported, that Mr. Pitt means to retire from the helm of affairs as soon as he can prevail on his majesty, to appoint Mr. Fox chancellor of the exchequer.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated April 10.

"An American ship, with a counterfeit paſs, has been lately taken in the Mediterranean, by an Algerine cruiſer, and carried into Algiers. The captain and crew, with three paſſengers, were baſtinadoed in a very ſevere manner, by order of the dey, for the impoſition, and ſent a long way up the country into ſlavery.

"The ſame letter ſays, the latter end of laſt month the Sultana, an Algerine frigate of 38 guns, fell in with a Portugueſe man of war, mounting 44 guns, between Cape Spartle and St. Vincents; and after a very obſtinate and bloody engagement of nine glaſſes, the man of war was obliged to sheer off. The Portugueſe fought bravely and loſt a vaſt number of men. The Algerines had upwards of ninety killed, and a great number wounded, many mortally. Amongſt the killed was their commander, a man of a very deſperate and determined reſolution. This fellow has often ſworn he would never ſtrike to the flag of any nation, but would rather ſink his ſhip and perish with the crew, than be taken; for which purpoſe he always had two great guns loaded, and pointed down the main hatchway, when in an engagement, in caſe he ſhould be overpowered."

Letters from Ostend mention, that three ſhips of large burthen are now fitting out there, by the emperor's order, for trading to different parts of America.

A certain colonel in the Eaſt India company's ſervice, having mentioned one day, as a mere matter of information, to Sujah-ul-Dowla, that he had ſome time before met a ſmall interruption as he was hunting near a certain village, that monſter of cruelty informed the officer the ſame evening, that he would find no interruption in the ſame place again, for that, by his orders, all the inhabitants, to the number of 200, had been put to death. The tale was, alas! too true, and the gentleman has often declared the ſad impreſſion would never leave his mind.

DUBLIN, May 20.

Three beautiful coloſſal ſtatues are juſt executed in Portland ſtone, by Mr. Smith in the ſculpture yard of the houſe of peers in College-ſtreet. They repreſent Juſtice, Fortitude, and Liberty, and are deſigned to decorate the new front of the houſe of lords, the whole of which will be finiſhed in the enſuing ſummer, and will confeſſedly be the grandeſt modern piece of architecture conſtructed within theſe 40 years in any part of Europe.

Some wit who prefers his pun to his diſcretion, chalked the following lines on one of the pillars at the parliament houſe, after having viewed the ſtatues of Juſtice, Liberty, and Fortitude, intended to be placed over the north ſide of the building.

By ſtatues Fame the worthy deeds records,
Thus on their Senate-houſe, the Iriſh lords
A wiſh to raiſe three figures have imparted---
A Juſtice, Liberty, and Fortitude:
Is it, in name of all that's great and good,
Becauſe the trio are, alas, departed!

A few days ſince, ſeven of thoſe deluded wretches called Whiteboys, were capitally convicted at the aſſizes of Limerick, five of whom were ordered for immediate execution, and two were recommended by the jury of Sir. S. Bradſtreet, as objects of mercy. At the ſame aſſizes, captain Right (who is a Mr. Wright of the county of Cork, a man who is in poſſeſſion of an eſtate of 350l. a year, and perſonal property of upwards of 10,000l. was tried and found guilty of a miſdemeanor; upon which he was ſentenced to be whipped, fined 400l. to be impriſoned for the ſpace of four years, and give ſecurity in 10,000l. as a ſurety for his good behavior.

American Occurrences.

CHARLESTON, [S. C.] June 19.

Friday laſt the ſhip Maria, captain Denniſon, from Anamabo, with 203 Negroes on board, was ſeized under authority of the law which prohibits the importation of ſlaves for three years.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

On Tueſday laſt, two perſons commonly called Quakers, being ſummoned to attend the ſupreme court as jurors, declared they had not qualified themſelves to ſerve in that character, nor were they yet prepared to take the affirmation preſcribed by law: whereupon his honor the chief juſtice ordered them to be fined ſix pounds each, and to ſtand committed until payment thereof. We are informed that one of theſe gentlemen determined to ſubmit to the impriſonment; and to try, by a writ of habeas corpus, whether the court had, upon this occaſion, a power to impoſe the fine, and to commit him to gaol for non-payment.

The preſent time, ſays a correſpondent, is a very important one: the eyes of friends and enemies, of all Europe, nay more, of the whole world, are upon the united ſtates. Come forth ye decided patriots, ye friends to virtue and order, and ye public miniſters of religion, come forth, and from the ſacred deſk as well as in your private intercourſe with your flocks, inculcate upon them the neceſſity of government, and the connection between good laws faithfully executed and true religion. This will be no departure from the purity or dignity of the goſpel, for although by the miraculous providence of God, it has riſen above the perſecution of earthly power, yet it muſt always flouriſh moſt when rulers are a terror to evil doers, and a praiſe to them that do well.

So great is the unanimity, we hear, that prevails in the Convention on all federal ſubjects, that it has been propoſed to call the room in which they aſſemble, Unanimity Hall. In the beginning of the late war, the citizens of America looked up to a federal government, only, for ſafety and protection: They were then powerful and ſucceſsful at home and abroad. As ſoon as they ſet up the idol of ſtate ſovereignty, they forgot the rock from whence they derived their freedom and independence, and confined their allegiance and affection only to their ſtate governments: and hence the diſtreſs, confuſion, debts and diſgrace of the United States. Calamities have at laſt opened their eyes, and they again turn them to a federal government for ſafety and protection. May the enemies of the new confederation, whether in Rhode-Iſland or elſewhere, whether ſecret or open, meet with the fate of the diſaffected in the late revolution.

The heat of the weather, on Tueſday, the third inſtant, in this city, was 91 degrees of Farenheit's thermometer, in the ſhade.

CARLISLE, July 25.

The following is an account of the atrocious murder perpetrated by Jeſſe Cox, of York county, upon the body of Daniel Griſt, of ſaid county:

On Friday the ſixth inſt. Jeſſe Cox, went out with his father's reapers to reap, but before noon ſeemed to be in a very ill humour, threatened ſome of the hands, and ordered them out of the field, but his father interfered and prevented any harm being done. The next morning he appeared in the ſame bad humour; his father ſuppoſing him to be out of his reaſon, ſent for a certain Daniel Griſt, and ſome other neighbours to adviſe with them or to ſecure him from doing damage; Daniel Griſt and three others came to the houſe of his father, and upon entering it (the ſaid Griſt being foremoſt) Jeſſe Cox was ſtanding on the floor, and preſented a rifle and ſwore he would ſhoot them, Griſt ſaid don't ſhoot, and went to turn round, Cox that inſtant fired the rifle and ſhot Griſt through the body, of which wound he died in leſs than three hours. He was immediately ſeized, and on his examination before the juſtice and jury, he pretended to know nothing of the matter, tho' taken at the moment of his committing that horrid crime, and ſeveral eye witneſſes preſent; he even denied that he ſaw a gun or heard the report of one. The jury brought in their verdict, that the ſaid Jeſſe Cox, not having the fear of God before his eyes, and ſeduced by the devil, did by that ſhot, wilfully and feloniouſly kill and take away the life of the ſaid Daniel Griſt.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 11.

IN COUNCIL,
Philadelphia, July 17, 1787.

On motion, ordered,

THAT the treaſurer of the ſtate be directed to ceaſe any further iſſue of orders upon the collectors of the cuſtoms, treaſurers of counties, or other officers of revenue, until he be differently inſtructed by the legiſlature or by this board.

Ordered,

That the ſeveral officers of revenue in the appointment of council, be directed to proceed according to law for the immediate recovery of all monies due to the ſtate.

Extract from the minutes,
JAMES B. SMITH.
For J. ARMSTRONG, jun. Sec.

A writer on the preſent times, ſpeaks of America in the following words: "Whatever may be conjectured concerning the form in which the American government may finally ſettle, it is certein, that the preſent agitation of ſpirit, and high ſenſe of the dignity of man, and of the rights of human nature, vindicated by them from the attempts of tyranny, promiſe a ſucceſsful career in all that embelliſhes and renders life delightful. The glory of ſcience and of extended commerce, will, no doubt, as uſual, follow that of arms. The weſtern hemiſphere will reflect the light of the eaſt with large encreaſe.

"The pecuniary diſtreſſes of the new ſtates, and of individuals, will be but temporary. Induſtry is the conſtant companion of liberty and peace, and the bleſſings of nature are permanent. The enthuſiaſm with which the more generous and ſublime ſpirits of America ſpeak of the future glories of their country, will not appear wholly unjuſtifiable, when we conſider the light in which they view other nations, and that in which they, in their turn, wiſh to be viewed by them. The Americans, placed at a noble and happy diſtance from the other quarters of the globe, extend their proſpects beyond the narrow horizon of one or two nations, and, in one general and comprehenſive view embracing the whole, conſider the world as a theatre for friendly intercourſe and extended commerce. In their publications, in their private letters, in their public harangues, and in their private converſation, they ſpeak with an elevation of thought which nothing but the contemplation of the grandeſt objects could inſpire, of the triumphs of liberty, the rights of human nature, unbounded trade, the felicity and glory of a diviſion of the world, fitted and deſtined by Providence to afford ſubſiſtence to the induſtrious, and relief to the oppreſſed."

Late accounts from Philadelphia ſay, that at a meeting of the merchants in that city, held on the ſubject of paper money, they unanimouſly agreed to receive it upon the ſame terms with gold and ſilver; in conſequence of which it has retrieved its almoſt loſt credit, and is now on the moſt reſpectable footing with all claſſes and denominations of people.

ANECDOTE.

ON the return of king Charles II. one parſon Bull, who had loyally and learnedly maintained his majeſty's rights, was preſented by the king with a grant for a very conſiderable benefice: but before the patent was ſealed, lord chancellor Hyde had diſpoſed of it to another. The parſon, having ſpent all his money, put his hand into his pocket, and finding nothing but the King's grant there, with his hand to it, went boldly to his majeſty, and told him he had loſt all his money out of his pocket, and he found nothing but his majeſty's hand there. The king ſmiled and aſked him if his buſineſs was done: he replied, no; and he was thereupon immediately recommended to chancellor Hyde, for putting him into buſineſs. Says the chancellor, knowing him to be a wit, What's your name? Bull, ſays the parſon. Where are your horns? ſays my lord. Pleaſe your lordſhip, replied the parſon, the horns always go along with the Hyde.

††† A letter for Mr. Thomas White, near Fort-Pitt, is left at the Printing Office.

JUST opened for ſale, at the ſubſcribers in the town of Waſhington, a neat and general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, and GROCERIES, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, furs and ginſeng. For the latter a generous price will be given, part in money and part in goods.

ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM & Co.

Auguſt 6, 1787.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to the above company are deſired to make payment on or before the firſt day of October next, to the ſubſcriber, or he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, about the firſt of May, from Racoon Creek, near the mouth of Reardon's Run, a Black MARE, 7 years old laſt ſpring, about fourteen hands high, trots, paces and canters, branded on the near ſhoulder with T and a brand on the buttock not known, a good deal creſt fallen, ſhod before, her off hind foot white above the hoof. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and returns her to Mr. Samuel Wilſon on Reardon's Run, or the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

ROBERT COLHOON.

Auguſt 7, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform thoſe who have had any contracts by bond, note, or book account, either in Weſtmoreland or Waſhington counties, who have overrun the ſame, to be punctual in paying them in caſh againſt the 15th day of Auguſt next, to me, or order, at Peter M'Kee's, on Buffaloe, for Waſhington county, or at John Woods's for Weſtmoreland, as no further indulgence need be expected, as he expects ſhortly to leave this part of the country.

NATHANIEL ALLEN.

Sawickly, May 9, 1787.

John Wilkins & Co.

HAVE juſt received at their ſtore in Pittſburg, a general aſſortment of GOODS, adapted to the country and ſeaſon, which they will ſell on the loweſt terms, for caſh, peltry, or country produce.

A generous price given in caſh or merchandiſe for good ginſang.

Pittſburgh, July 5, 1787.

Conveyancing.

AGREEMENTS, Aſſignments, Awards, Bargain and Sales, Bills of Sale Bonds, Covenants, Deeds, Grants, Leaſes, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Partnerſhip, Releaſes, Settlements, Wills, &c. &c. Drawn by the ſubſcriber at his office in Chancery-lane, Pittſburgh, at a moderate price.

June 4. ROBERT GALBRAITH.

Pittſburgh, July 13, 1787.

JUST opening for ſale, at the ſubſcribers ſtore, at the houſe of Andrew Watſon, tavern keeper, Front-ſtreet, two doors above Market-ſtreet, a neat and general aſſortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for cash, furs, flour, rye, oats, or ginſeng; for the latter a generous price will be given, part in money and part goods.

JOHN & SAM. COLHOUN.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to the above company are deſired to make payment on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next to the ſubſcriber, or he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

SAMUEL COLHOUN.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, March 2, 1787.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in conſequence of a contract entered into for that purpoſe, there will ſhortly be a regular communication by poſt, between the town of Alexandria, in Virginia, and Pittſburg, in this ſtate, by the route of New-Gate, Leeſburgh, Winchester, Fort Cumberland, and Bedford. The mail will be carried weekly from May 1ſt to November 1ſt: and once a fortnight the remainder of the year. This eſtabliſhment will take place, as ſoon as the neceſſary arrangements can be made.

If any perſon inclines to form a more direct communication between this city and Fort-Pitt, by carrying a mail regularly from this office to Bedford, ſo as to tally with the Virginia poſt, that route may now be contracted for upon advantageous terms—as the excluſive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, between this city and Bedford, and all the emoluments ariſing therefrom, will be granted for any term, not exceeding ſeven years; to any perſon undertaking the buſineſs at his own expence, and giving ſatisfactory ſecurity for performance.

ALL perſons indebted to the late houſe of ANDREW MITCHELL & CO. are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber, only, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, enſuing, as every account unſettled after that date, will be put into the hands of an attorney.

WILLIAM TILTON.

Who has for ſale, on very low terms, Three Stills, containing 140, 115, and 80 gallons; alſo one boiler, containing 115 gallons, with flake ſtands and maſh tubs, &c.

Pittſburgh, June 25, 1787.

WHERES a Mr. Samuel Erwin, attorney at law, obtained a note of hand from the ſubſcriber, in June 1783, for the ſum of ſeven pounds ten ſhillings, for which the ſubſcriber was to receive a conſideration, but ſaid Erwin not fulfilling his engagement, all perſons are hereby notified not to take an aſſignment of ſaid note, as I will not pay it unleſs compelled by law.

SAMUEL DEVORE.

Weſtmoreland county, July 19, 1787.

Treaſury of the United States,

May 4, 1787.

THE Commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury of the United States, give notice, That on the 21ſt day of September next will be expoſed to ſale, at the place where the United States in Congreſs may hold their ſeſſions, The following townſhips and lots of land in the weſtern territory, which were ſurveyed laſt year, under the direction of the Geographer General of the United States, viz.

FIRST RANGE.

No. 3, containing 4350 acres.

SECOND RANGE.

No. 1, containing	1386	
2	5434	
3	8598	
5	21139	
6	23040	
7	23040	
8	22886	
9	186464	1-2

THIRD RANGE.

No. 1, contianing	659
2	11797
3	14482
5	23040
6	23040
7	23040
8	23040
9	23040
10	23040
11	23040
12	23040

FOURTH RANGE.

No. 1, containing	4574
2	21350
3	23040
7	23040
8	23040
10	23040
11	23040
12	23040
13	23040

The admirable quality of theſe lands, and the favorable climate in which they are ſituated, are too well known to need deſcription. The conditions of ſale are as follows, to wit.

1. The townſhips or fractional parts of townſhips throughout the different rangers, will be ſold either entire or in lots, in alternate order; that is to ſay where a townſhip or fractional part of a townſhip, is ſold entire, the next will be ſold in lots, agreeably to ordinance of 20th May, 1784.

2d. The lands are not to be ſold under a dollar per acre, payable in gold or ſilver, or any of the ſecurities of the United States.

3d. The purchaſers are to pay the charges of ſurvey, which are to be eſtimated at thirty-ſix dollars in ſpecie, or certificates as aforeſaid, for every townſhip, and in the ſame proportion for fractional parts of townſhips or lots; this payment to be made at the ſales, and in caſe of failure, the lands to be again expoſed to public auction.

4th. One-third of the purchaſe money is to be paid at the time of the purchaſe; and the remaining two-thirds in three months after the date of the ſale; on which payment a certificate ſhall be given by the treaſurer of the United States, which ſhall entitle the perſon to whom the ſame is given to receive from the commiſſioners of this board a proper title; that if the ſecond payment is not made at the time above ſpecified the firſt payment is to be forfeited, and the land on which the forfeiture accrued be again ſet up to ſale.

5th. The platts of townſhips will be marked by ſubdiviſions into lots of one mile ſquare, or ſix hundred and forty acres, and numbered from one to thirty-ſix, and out of each townſhip, lot number eight, eleven, twenty-ſix and twenty-nine, are to be reſerved for future ſale; lot number ſixteen, for the maintainance of public ſchools, within the reſpective townſhips, and out of every fractional part of a townſhip, as many lots of the ſame number as ſhall be found therein. There will alſo be reſerved to the United States one third part of all gold and ſilver, lead and copper mines.

Proper maps and deſcriptions of the lands will be exhibitted at the time and place of ſales, and the ſales will continue from day to day, 'til the whole are ſold.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,)
WALTER LIVINGSTON,) Commiſſioners.
ARTHUR LEE,)

AN OFFICE

For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Chetnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND-OFFICE

MAY *be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, two doors below Fourth ſtreet and directly oppoſite that part of the market lately built, whereevery perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other chargethan the fees of thedifferent offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

GEORGE TUDOR,

BROKER,

At his office on the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, five doors above Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

BUYS, ſells, and exchanges every kind of continental and ſtate paper, or public ſecurities of this ſtate or any other in the union. Furniſhes certificates and ſtate money for the land office, on as reaſonable terms as can be afforded. Procures money on loan to any amount, provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory, and every kind of transferable property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage.

The different branches of the buſineſs of a broker are tranſacted with fidelity, diſpatch, and punctuality equal to any other broker.

Four Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Peter's townſhip and county of Franklin, on the night of the firſt inſt. July, the two following deſcribed ſervant men viz.

CHARLES BARR, about five feet high, pitted with the ſmall pox, bandy legged, ſpeaks on the Scotch dialect, is about twenty years of age, had on and took with him, a new country-cloth coat, with ſilver buttons, one of which is on each ſleeve, with welted pockets, two linen ſhirts, a wool hat, a country made blanket, &c.

THOMAS LOLLAR, a native Iriſhman, about five feet four or five inches high, pale complexion, dark coloured hair, a home made linen ſhirt, a wool hat, and linen trowſers, good ſhoes, &c.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants and brings them to their maſter, or ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get them again, ſhall have four pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, or forty ſhilling for either, paid by

WILLIAM M'DOWEL.

To all whom it may concern.

KNOW ye, that I paſs'd a bond ſome time laſt April to a certain John Emerſon, of Weſtmoreland county and ſtate of Pennſylvania, conditioned for the building a houſe on a lot in Morgan's town, in Monongahela county, and executing a deed for ſaid lot, after the aforeſaid houſe was built, to the ſaid John Emerſon. Now as the ſaid Emerſon hath not complied with his payments to me for the ſaid houſe and lot, Theſe are therefore to forewarn any perſon from taking any aſſignment on the ſaid bond, as I do not intend to comply with the condition thereof.

HUGH M'NEELLY.

Morgan town, July 20, 1787.